

Orig. art. has: 6 figures.		
ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University)		
SUBMITTED: 24 Sep 64	ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: 88
NR REF SOV: 002	OTHER: 003	
Card 2/2		

ACC NR: AP6036950

(A, N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/011/3163/31

AUTHOR: Mileshkina, N. V.; Sokol'skaya, I. L.

ORG: Leningrad State University im. A. A. Zhdanov (Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Field emission of metals coated with nonmetallic layers

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 11, 1966, 3163-3166

TOPIC TAGS: field emission, adsorption, germanium semiconductor, tungsten

ABSTRACT: The paper reviews the results of the authors' previous work, which revealed distinctive properties of the adsorption of thin germanium films on tungsten as determined by field emission methods, and discusses the views of other authors on this subject. It has been noted that after the emitter has been coated with a monatomic layer of germanium (a nonmetal), a second maximum appears in the region of low energies of the emitted electrons on the energy distribution curves. The origin of these maxima is discussed. The energy spectrum of tungsten coated with a monolayer of germanium shows two groups of electrons, and as the thickness of the Ge layer increases, the first maximum decreases, indicating an increase in the additional potential barrier. In the case of adsorption of a metal on another metal, however, the distribution function of the emitted electrons does not change with varying degree of coating, the emission current changes in complete conformity with the change in the

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ACC NR: AP6036950

work function of the surface, and the size and shape of the electron energy distribution function does not change with increasing thickness of the metal layer. It is thought that this systematic difference between metal and nonmetal substrates should not be due to a random relative distribution of the Fermi levels of the metal and split levels of the adsorbed atoms. In the authors' view, a major part should be played by the nature of the bonding between the adsorbed nonmetal atoms, which is substantially different than in the case of adsorbed metal atoms. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20// SUBM DATE: 28Jan66/ ORIG REF: 019/ OTH REF: 008

Card 2/2

MILESHKIN, A., Col

Author of article, "Teaching Tank and Self-Propelled Artillery Fire at Aerial Targets." Izvestiya Voyennyy Vestnik, Moscow, No 8, Aug 54

SO: SUM 291, 2 Dec 1954

24.6 P 00

Z/037/62/000/005-6/038/049
E140/E520

AUTHORS: Simonov, V.A. and Milieshkin, A.G.

TITLE: Method and apparatus of a pulsed mass spectrometer for studying fast phenomena in low-pressure gases and non-stationary plasma

PERIODICAL: Československý časopis pro fysiku, no.5-6, 1962, 653-665

TEXT: The transit time mass-spectrometer described by W. C. Wiley and McLaren (Rev.Sci. Instr. 26, 1955, 1150) is not suitable for observing rapid reactions. The paper describes the design and characteristics of a chronotron (transit-time pulsed mass-spectrometer), intended for the analysis of neutral gas in a pressure range of 1×10^{-10} to 10 mm Hg, for the analysis of ions in a non-stationary plasma with a concentration of 1×10^6 to $1 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ and for the analysis of ions in a strong magnetic field. The duration of the processes studied may be from 1×10^{-7} sec up to continuous operation. The extent to which the method can be used is shown on examples of the analysis of currents of molecules desorbed from the surfaces of solids, a study of the mechanism of sorption and catalytic reactions on Card 1/2

Method and apparatus of a ...

Z/037/62/000/005-6/038/049
E140/E520

renewed surfaces using stable isotopes, a study of the interaction of hydrogen plasma with the walls of vacuum systems, a study of the laws of the plasma in pulsed discharges and when studying the passage of atomic bonds through highly ionized plasma. There are 12 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný ústav pro vakuovou elektroniku Rady ministrů SSSR, Moskva
(Research Institute for Vacuum Electronics of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Moscow)

Card 2/2

S/181/61/003/011/023/056
B125/B102

AUTHORS: Sokol'skaya, I. L., and Mileshekina, N. V.

TITLE: Autoelectronic emission from thin germanium layers upon tungsten

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 11, 1961, 3389 - 3394

TEXT: Earlier publications by K. B. Tolpygo (ZhTF, XIX, 1301, 1949) and by A. R. Shul'man and A. P. Rumyantsev (ZhTF, XXV, 1898, 1955) are quoted first. The authors studied the autoelectronic emission from germanium layers upon tungsten backings. The studies were made with an autoemission microscope (projector) at a residual-gas pressure of the order of 10^{-9} mm Hg. At constant operating conditions, the quantity of evaporated substance was proportional to the time of evaporation. When a small quantity of germanium is sputtered on a tungsten point at room temperature the emission pattern on the side of evaporator becomes considerably darker, owing to the germanium layer. When the specimen is slightly heated, the condensate will migrate in the form of a dark film

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Autoelectronic emission from ...

S/181/61/003/011/023/056
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with a clear boundary, and will gradually cover the whole surface of the emitter. At a sublimation temperature of 400 - 500°K, complete covering takes 3 - 5 minutes. The thick layer appearing in the case of larger quantities of germanium is rather coarse-grained and displays an intense emission. The boundary of this thick layer shifts opposite the motion of the thin layer which appears in addition. A point evenly covered with a thin double layer can be obtained if evaporation technique and temperature of the point are properly chosen. Any local intensification of emission is due to a rise in field strength at the grains of the crystallites. The latter start forming at a temperature of the point of 800 - 900°K and evaporate at about 1400°K. The layer left back after this is very stable. The constant value of the autoelectronic current which decreases with time amounts to about 1/40 of the initial emission of pure tungsten. Fig. 4 shows the voltampere characteristics of the autoelectronic current. The thickness of the thin germanium layers prepared in this way is not yet known, but four facts which are more thoroughly discussed here are indicative of a monoatomic layer. The sharp boundary of the migrating film can be explained as follows: The

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Autoelectronic emission from ...

atoms of the first layer are strongly bound to the backing, but the atoms of the subsequent layers can easily migrate over the former and creep down to the backing as soon as they have reached the boundary. They are adsorbed on the backing so that the boundary of the layer is displaced. The energy pattern of the contact between the metal and the thin semiconducting layer in the presence of a strong field on the surface is illustrated by Fig. 5. Owing to the trifle thickness of the layer ($l \ll x_0$) neither the penetration of the external field nor the possible surface conditions have an influence upon the properties of the layer. The potential barrier of Fig. 5 may occur also when the work functions of the metal and of the semiconductor are incidentally equal. K. B. Tolpygo and P. P. Konorov, Yu. V. Zubenko and Kh. Noymann are thanked for discussions. There are 5 figures and 7 references: 5 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: R. Gomer. Adv. in Catalysis, VII, 93, New York, 1955; J. A. Dillon a. H. E. Farnsworth. Journ. Appl. Phys., 28, 174, 1957. ✓

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Autoelectronic emission from ...

S/181/61/003/011/023/056
B125/B102

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. A.
Zhdanova (Leningrad State University imeni A. A. Zhdanov)

SUBMITTED: June 13, 1961

Card 4/6

MILESHKINA, N.V.; SOKOL'SKAYA, I.L.

Electron energy distribution in field emission from germanium films
on tungsten. Fiz. tver tela 5 no.9:2501-2508 S '63.

(MIRA 16:10)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

ACCESSION NR: AP4039670

8/0181/64/006/006/1786/1798

AUTHORS: Sokol'skaya, I. L.; Mileshekina, N. V.

TITLE: Autoelectron emission and surface migration of germanium on tungsten

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 6, 1964, 1786-1798

TOPIC TAGS: electron emissivity, surface activity, germanium, semiconductor, absorption layer/ M 95 galvanometer, U1 2 electrometric amplifier, A4 M2 cathode voltmeter

ABSTRACT: The germanium surface migration on tungsten was studied, leading to a determination of the activation energy of this process from the autoelectron current volt-ampere characteristics. The emissive properties of the resulting layer were examined. The germanium layers (their surface migration was studied under an autoelectron microscope with a residual gas pressure of $< 10^{-9}$ mm Hg) were obtained by evaporation from a tungsten helix coated with a layer of Aquadag or alundum. Germanium (n-type with a specific resistance of 33 ohm · cm) was embedded in the degassed evaporator and was aged. The nonpyrometric temperatures were measured from the current of a 0.112 mm tungsten wire loop of 70 mm circumference;

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ACCESSION NR: AP4039670

the autoelectron current at 10^{-5} - 10^{-9} amp was measured on an M-95 galvanometer, and at 10^{-9} - 10^{-11} amp on an U1-2 electrometric amplifier. The voltages were measured on a cathode voltmeter A4-M2. With the unidirectional sputtering of germanium onto the tungsten at room temperature a darkening of the emission picture from the source side was observed. Upon heating, the surface migration appeared as a boundary motion with a temperature-dependent speed. Two types of migrations were observed. They differed in the minimal amount of condensates necessary, the lowest temperature at which the boundary motion was discovered, the activation energy, and emissive properties of the layer obtained after the completion of migration. The low-temperature migration started at 350-380K when the sputtered amount of germanium was sufficiently large; the high-temperature migration started at 780-800K with smaller amounts of germanium. It was found that: 1) complete similarity was shown between the migration of germanium and hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen on tungsten, see R. Gomer and J. K. Hulm (J. Chem. Phys., 27, 1363, 1957), R. Gomer, R. Wortman, and R. Lundy (J. Chem. Phys., 26, 11147, 1957), and G. Ehrlich and F. G. Hudda (J. Chem. Phys., 35, 1421, 1961); 2) the activation energy for low-temperature migration averages $\bar{Q} = 0.24$ ev or 5.5 kcal/mole, for high temperature \bar{Q} was larger; 3) the low-temperature migration is linked with the motions of the physically absorbed atoms over the chemi-absorbed layer; 4) the high-temperature migration appears as a motion of atoms which have

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ACCESSION NR: APh039670

been absorbed in the tungsten; 5) layers obtained with high-temperature migration contained sections of pure tungsten which contributed to the emission; 6) layers obtained with low-temperature migration are monoatomic and have semiconductor properties. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: 10Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 008

Card 3/3

L 39937-66 EWT(m)/T/EMP(w)/EMP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG
 ACC NR: AP6015455 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/005/1390/1393

AUTHOR: Mileskina, N. V.; Sokol'skaya, I. L.; Kis, L. B.

ORG: Leningrad State University im. A. A. Zhdanov (Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Study of emission properties of germanium on various faces of a tungsten single crystal

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 5, 1966, 1390-1393

TOPIC TAGS: field emission microscope, tungsten, volt ampere characteristic, germanium, single crystal, electron emission

ABSTRACT: Emission current of Ge from the (111) face and the area between the (011) and (001) faces of a tungsten single crystal was measured in field emission microscope. Pressure amounted to $\sim 10^{-10}$ mm Hg. Results (after low and high temperature migration) are interpreted on the basis of emission photos and curves of volt-ampere and current-time characteristics. Semiconductor characteristics are observed even in a small section of the Ge layer on the (111) face for a discontinuous nature of the complete coating. With increasing degree of the coating and high temperature migration of Ge, a thickening of the Ge layer in the area of the (111) face is observed. After high temperature migration of the Ge, a coating greater than a monolayer is observed.

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L 39937-66

ACC NR: AP6013455

served in the vicinity of the (111) face. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 15Sep65/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2 *h/s*

MILESHKO, A. F.

Apple

Crimean "Sinap/ " in the selection of apple trees. Sad i og., no. 6, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, _____ 1953. Unclassi

LITVINOVA, Ye.V.; RAYEVSKAYA, O.G.; ~~MILESHKO, L.F.~~

Destruction of beer microflora in order to increase the stability
of beer. Trudy VNIIPP no.4:32-37 '54. (MIRA 10:1)
(Beer) (Yeast) (Brewing--Bacteriology)

DZHEMUKHADZE, K.M.; SHAL'NEVA, G.A.; MILMSHKO, L.F.

Transformation of catechins during the fermentation of tea [with
summary in English]. Biokhimiia 22 no.5:888-893.S-O '57.

(MIRA 11:1)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha Akademii nauk SSSR.
(TEA) (FERMENTATION) (CATECHIN)

AUTHORS: Dzhemukhadze, K. M., Milesenko, L. F. 20-114-4-49/63

TITLE: Changes Occurring in Catechins in the Course of the Rolling up of Tea Leaves (Izmeneniye katekhinov pri skruchivanii chaynogo lista)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 114, Nr 4, pp. 859-861 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: One stage in the production of tea is called the "rolling of the raw material of tea". Investigations showed that on this occasion a destruction of the leaf tissues takes place. Therefore the cell content is subjected to intense transformations. An intensive oxidation of the tannines takes place, to which is due the formation of the quality indices of the black Bayvakh-tea. The catechins form the major part of the tannines in the tea leaf. However, there do not exist any data on their transformations in tea-leaves during rolling. It was the aim of the present paper to fill this gap. The tests were carried out in the tea manufacturing plant of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Tea Industry in Anaseuli, Gruzinian SSR. It was found that the first rolling, in which more than 50% of the leaf tissue are crushed, leads to an abrupt decrease in

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Changes Occurring in Catechins in the Course of the Rolling 20-114-4-49/63
up of Tea Leaves

the amount of all catechins, l-epicatechingallate perhaps excluded (1-0). During the second rolling (70% of the tissue crushed) the situation abruptly changes: The further decrease in l-epigallocatechingallate and l-epicatechingallate is not accompanied by a decrease in l-epicatechin and d,l-catechin. Moreover also l-epigallocatechin underwent only little quantitative changes during the second rolling. This indicates another reduction of the chinones of simple catechins developed in the course of the crushing of tissues. Kursanov and Bokuchava proved that the reduction of chinones occurs at the expense of the hydrogen of the concomitant substances: water, ascorbic acid, amino acid, catechins, etc. From the test results it may also be concluded that the gallo ethers of the catechins, unlike the simple catechins, are further oxidized and develop colored products. This is accompanied by an intensification in the color of the tea decoction. The third rolling is again accompanied by an intensive change of all catechins. On that occasion the amounts of d,l-gallocatechin and l-epicatechingallate are decreased most of all. The character of the change in catechins remains the same also now. This indicates that the last stage of the rolling (85%

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Changes Occurring in Catechins in the Course of the Rolling 20-114-4-49/63
up of Tea Leaves

of the tissue crushed) is accompanied by an oxidation condensation and by a solidification of all catechins of the tea-leaves. The data on the fermentation indicate this still more convincingly. After treatment of this kind for one hour the still remaining simple catechins disappeared completely. Small amounts of gallene ethers of simple catechins (1-epicatechingallate and 1-epigallocatechingallate) were found in the half-finished product. During the process of rolling about 50% of the so-called total tannine disappears. By the present experiments it was proved for the first time that the transformation of tannines, in connection with the crushing of the tissue, takes place at the expense of the transformation of the catechins contained in it. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 10 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biokhimii im. A. N. Bakha Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute for Biochemistry imeni A. N. Bakh of the AS USSR)

PRESENTED: February 12, 1957, by A. I. Oparin, Member, Academy of
Card 3/4 Sciences, USSR

Changes Occurring in Catechins in the Course of the Rolling 20-114-4-49 '63
up of Tea Leaves

SUBMITTED: February 4, 1957

:

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LITVINOVA, Ye.V.; MILESHKO, L.F.

Effect of culturing conditions on the activity of brewer's
yeasts in bottom fermentation. Trudy VNIIPP no.7:74-81
'59. (MIRA 13:5)

(Yeast) (Brewing)

DZHEMUKHADZE, K.M.; MILESHKO, L.F.

Tannins in raw tea from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.
Biokhim.chain.proizv. no.7:106-110 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N. Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva.
(VIETNAM, NORTH--TEA) (TANNINS)

DZHEMUKHADZE, K.M.; ^HMILESKO, L.F. . . .
^A

Effect of fertilizers on the biochemical characteristics of the
the tea leaf. Biokhim. chain. proizv. no.8:47-52 '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N. Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Tea--Fertilizers and manures) (Catechol)

DZHEMUKHADZE, K.M.; MILESHKO, L.F.

Catechols in some varieties of the tea plant. Biokhim. chain.
proisv. no.8:53-56 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N. Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Tea—Varieties) (Catechol)

DZHEMUKHADZE, K.M.; NESTYUK, M.N.; MILESHKO, L.F.

Catechins and flavanoids in some tea varieties of the Chinese People's Republic. Biokhimiia 25 no.2:349-354 Mr-Apr '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.
(CHINA—TEA) (FLAVONOIDS) (CATECHOL)

MILESHKO, L. F., DZHEMUKHADZE, K. M., BUZUN, G. A. (USSR)

"Biochemical Variability of the Tea Plant."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress, Moscow,
10-16 August 1961

DZHEMUKHADZE, K.M.; NESTYUK, M.N.; MILESHKO, L.F.

Flavonoids in the bifoliate flushes of the tea plant. *Biokhimiia*
26 no.4:694-700 J1-Ag '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the USSR,
Moscow.

(TEA)
(FLAVONOIDS)

DZHEMUKHADZE, K.M.; MILESHKO, L.F.

Tannins in the large-leaved Yunnan tea. Dokl. AN SSSR 136
no.6:1471-1473 P '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A. N. Bakha AN SSSR. Predstavleno
akademikom A. I. Oparinym
(YUNNAN PROVINCE—TEA)
(TANNINS)

DZHEMUKHADZE, K.M.; MILESHKO, L.F.; NAKHMEDOV, F.G.

Catechols in the wild tea plant. Biokhim. chain. proizv, no.9:56-60
'62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut biokhimii A.N.Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Catechol) (China--Tea)

DZHEMUKHADZE, K.M.; MILESHKO, L.F.

Tanning materials in the raw tea of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.
Biokhim. chain. proizv. no.9:61-63.'62. (MIRA 164)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N.Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Tannins) (Vietnam, North--Tea)

BUZUN, G.A.; DZHEMUKHADZE, K.M.; MILESHKO, L.F.

Preparative isolation of tea catechols by using sephadex.

Prikl. biokhim. i mikrobiol. 1 no.5:522-528 3-Q '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N. Bekha AN SSSR.

DZHEMUKHADZE, K.M.; BUZUN, G.A.; MILESHKO, L.V.

Enzymatic oxidation of catechols. Biokhimiia 29 no.5:882-
888 J1-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva.

AUTHORS: Breslavets, L. P., Milesenko, Z. F. 307/20-120-2-59/63

TITLE: Investigation of the Effect of Neutrons on Dry Seeds of Diploid and Tetraploid Winter Rye (Issledovaniye deystviya neytronov na sukhie zernovki diploidnoy i tetraploidnoy ozimoy rzhi)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 2, pp. 429 - 430 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As is well known ionizing irradiation influences the growth and the fertility in animals and plants. For these latter it was proved that different species and even different varieties react to this radiation in a different way. There are also data on a different susceptibility of the organisms to irradiation according to their degree of polyploidy. In most cases a low susceptibility of the polyploids to irradiation was proved. In other cases there was no variation in the susceptibility, and finally there were cases where it was increased in connection with a higher degree of polyploidy (Reference 8-11). The authors investigated dry seeds of diploid and autopolyploid rye of the same variety which was radiated with different doses of thermal neutrons (for 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 6 and 9 hours). After a few days the irradiated seeds were sown out

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Investigation of the Effect of Neutrons on Dry Seeds SOV/20-120-2-59/63
of Diploid and Tetraploid Winter Rye

The results are shown in table 1: at first the tetraploid not irradiated (control) embryos developed more slowly than the control diploids, then caught up with them, and strongly surpassed them on the 13th day. With a 30 minutes irradiation the tetraploids are less susceptible. This difference is still more striking at doses of one or two hours. At higher doses both suffer alike. After a 9 hours' dose both fade 8 days after sowing. This is shown in figure 1. The neutron radiation did not only influence the growth but also the velocity of development. At a 2 hours irradiation no diploid embryo formed little leaves whereas the tetraploid ones had 7. Thus the tetraploid seeds were also more resistant to the disadvantageous effect of the irradiation. There are 1 figure, 2 tables and 12 references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Biological Physics AS USSR)
PRESENTED: January 28, 1958, by A. L. Kursanov, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR
SUBMITTED: January 28, 1958
Card 2/3

Investigation of the Effect of Neutrons on Dry Seeds DDV/20-120-2-59/63
of Diploid and Tetraploid Winter Rye

1. Seeds--Effects of radiation effects 2. Neutrons--Biochemical

Card 3/3

BRESLAVETS, L.P. (Moskva); MILESHKO, Z.F. (Moskva)

One of the possible causes of chloroplast agglutination
in the bark and leaves of plants in winter. Bot.shur. 45
no.6:900-902 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Chromatophores) (Plants--Frost resistance)

BRESLAVETS, L.P.; MILESHKO, Z.F.

Protecting plants from ionising radiation. Priroda 49
no.5:50-53 My '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Plants, Effect of radioactivity on)

BRESLAVETS, L.P.; KEREZINA, N.M.; SHCHIBRYA, G.I.; ROMANCHIKOVA, M.L.;
YAZYKOVA, V.A.; MILESHKO, Z.F.

Increasing the yield of radishes and carrots by irradiating seeds
with gamma and X rays before sowing. Biofizika 5 no.1:81 '60.

(MIRA 13:6)

(RADISH) (CARROTS) (PLANTS, EFFECT OF RADIATION ON)

BRESLAVETS, L.P.; MILESHKO, Z.F.; KRYZHANOVSKAYA, L.M.

Changes in the pollen grains of rye plants exposed to continuous gamma irradiation. Radiobiologiya 1 no.1:128-134 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.
(PLANTS, EFFECT OF GAMMA RAYS ON) (POLLEN)

MILESKA, M. ; LESZCZYCKI, S.

"Report of the Activities of the Polish Geographical Society in the Years 1945-1954.
P. 123,
(PRZEGLAD GEOGRAFICZNY. POLISH GEOGRAPHICAL REVIEW, Vol. 26, No. 3, 1954, Warszawa,
Poland.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3,
No: 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

MILESKI, B.; CHORZELSKI, T.

Histochemical studies on the connective tissue in various pathological conditions with special reference to collagenoses. Przegl. dermat. 48 no.8/10:173-176 '61.

1. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej A.M. w Warszawie Kierownik: Prof. dr S. Jablonska.

(COLLAGEN DISEASE pathol) (CONNECTIVE TISSUE pathol)

MILOSLAVSKIY, Ya.M.; MILESIAVSKAYA, L.I.; LEONOVA, V.; KAZ'MIN, V.

Effect of certain neurotropic substances on the adrenal cortex.

Report No. 1. Probl. endok. i gorm. 6 no. 3:12-14 My-Je '60.

(MIRA 14:1)

(ADRENAL CORTEX) (PHARMACOLOGY)

Country	:USSR	T
Category	:Human and Animal Physiology, Reproduction	
Abs. Jour.	Ref Zhur Biol, No. 2, 1959, No. 3344	
Author	Miloslavskiy, M.Ye.	Care
Instit.	The Scientific Institute of Maternal and Child	
Title	The Electrical Activity of the Uterus Associated with Threatened Abortion and its Changes during Treatment by Verbal Suggestion.	
Orig Pub.	Sb. nauchn. rabot. N.-1. in-t okhrany materinstva i detstva. USSR, 1957, I, 43--61	
Abstract	no abstract	

Card: 1/1

MILETIC, B.; PETROVIC, D.; BRDAR, B.; DRAKULIC, M.

Restoration of irradiated animal cells with isologous subcellular fractions. Vojnosanit Pregl. 20 no.10:629-635 0 '63.

1. Institut "Ruder Boskovic," Zagreb, radiobioloski odjel.

PETROVIC, D.; MILETIC, B.; SASEL, Lj.

Effect of highly polymerized isologous desoxyribonucleic acid
on the survival of x-irradiated L-cells in tissue culture.
Vojnosanit Pregl. 20 no.11:701-706 N '63.

1. Institut "Ruder Boskovic" u Zagrebu, Radiobioloski
laboratorij.

MILETIC, Branimir

Mechanism of biological effect of ionizing radiations. A.
Physical principles of radiobiology. Voj. san. preg. Beogr.
13 no.11-12:589-595 Nov-Dec 56.

(RADIATIONS,
ionizing, biophysical mechanism (Ser))

MILETIC, Branimir

~~www.fda.gov/cdrh/crl/~~
Mechanism of biological action of ionizing radiations. Voj.
san. pregl., Beogr. 14 no.4:202-207 Apr 57.

(RADIATIONS, effects,
ionizing, biol. action, review (Ser))

MILETIC, B.; DENIC, M.; KUCAN, Z.; ZAJEC, Lj.

Effect of ionizing radiations on the metabolism of nucleic acids in
Escherichia coli. Voj.san.pregl. 18 no.2:143-147 F '61.

1. Institut "Ruder Boskovic" u Zagrebu, Radioloski odjel.

(ESCHERICHIA COLI radiation eff)
(NUCLEIC ACIDS metab)

KUCAN, Zeljko; MILETIC, Branimir; ZAJEC, Ljerka

Degradation of bacterial desoxyribonucleic acid by the irradiation with x-rays. Vojnosanit. pregl. 18 no.10:847-850 0 '61.

1. Institut "Ruder Boskovic" u Zagrebu, Radioloski odjel.

(DESOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID chem) (RADIATION EFFECTS)
(BACTERIA chem)

KUCAN, Z.; MILETIC, B.; DRAKULIC, M.; ZAJEC, Lj.

Inhibition of protein biosynthesis, and its effect on the
biosynthesis of desoxyribonucleic acid after X-ray irradiation.
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1. Institut "R. Boskovic," Zagreb.

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Incorporating adenine-C¹⁴ into the nucleic acids E. coli B.
after X-ray irradiation. Bul sc Youg 7 no.1/2:13 F-Ap '62.

1. Institut "R. Boskovic," Zagreb.

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ZGAGA, V.; ~~MIETIC, B.~~

Physiological conditions of the irradiation induction of provirus into virus in Escherichiae coli K 12. Bul sc Youg 7 no.1/2:14 F-Ap '62.

1. Institut "R. Boskovic," Zagreb.

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SMIT, S.; STAVRIC, S.; MILETIC, B.; DRAKULIC, M.; ZAJEC, Lj.

Correlation between the photorestorableness of the lethal effect and the biochemical effects of UV irradiation. Bul sc Youg 7 no.1/2:14 F-Ap '62.

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BRDAR, Branko

Photorestitution of the biosynthesis of nucleic acids in
irradiated bacteria. Biol glas 15 no. 4: 207-214 '62.

1. Institut "Ruder Boskovic", Radiobioloski odjel, Zagreb.

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Incorporation of adenine-14C into nucleic acids of bacteria irradiated with ultraviolet rays. Biol glas 15 no. 4: 215-223. '62.

1. Institut "Ruder Boskovic", Radiobioloski odjel, Zagreb.

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Characteristics of the growth of L-strains "in vitro".
Vojnosanit. pregl. 20 no.6:335-340 Je '63.

1. Institut "Ruder Boskovic" u Zagrebu, Radiobioloski odjel.
(BACTERIOLOGICAL TECHNICS)

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Morphological changes produced by x-rays on animal cells in tissue cultures. Vojnosanit. pregl. 20 no.7:415-419 JI '63.

1. Institut "Ruder Boskovic" u Zagrebu, Radioloski odjel.
(RADIATION EFFECTS) (TISSUE CULTURE)
(CYTOLOGY)

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Quantitative analysis of the survival of animal cells following
x-irradiation. Vojnosanit. pregl. 20 no.8:489-494 Ag '63.

1. Institut "Ruder Boskovic" u Zagrebu. Radioloski odjel.
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Effect of chloramphenicol on the division and survival of
L-strain cells in culture. Vojnosanit. pregl. 20 no. 12:
752-757 D'63.

1. Institut "Ruder Boskovic", Zagreb, radiobioloski odjel.

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Induction of proviruses to viruses by irradiation depending
on the physiological state of bacteria and the dose of irradiation.
Biol glas 16 no.1:1-12 '63

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ZGAGA, Vera; MILETIĆ, Branimir

Effect of the precursors of nucleic acids and their analogues
on the induction of proviruses to viruses by irradiation.
Biol. glas 16 no.1:13-19 '63

1. Institut "Ruder Boskovic", Radiobioloski odjel, Zagreb.

SMIT, S.; MILETIC, B.; GIGOV, A.; BOGDANOVIC, M.; DANON, J.; JANKOVIC, M.M.;
CUPINA, T.; MILOSEVIC, R.; JANKOVIC, M-a; BOGOJEVIC, R.; STAVRIC, S.;
DRAKULIC, M.; MATONICKEN, I.; PAVLETIC, Z.

Review of periodicals; biology. Bul sc Young 9 no.4/5:138-
139 Ag-O '64.

MILETIC, D.

YUGOSLAVIA

OLUJIC, M., B. MARKOVIC, D. MARINKOVIC, M. ILIC, and D.
MILETIC /affiliations not given/.

"Clinical Alterations and the Spread of Str. Agalactiae in
the Udder of the Cow on Large Livestock Farms in the
Vicinity of Belgrade."

Belgrade, Veterinarski Glasnik, Vol 17, No 6, 1963, pp
511-516.

Abstract: /Authors' English summary modified/ The authors
examined a total of 2340 cows. Clinical alterations in
the udder (atrophy and induration) were most common in Red
Danish cows (57.4 percent), less common in Siementhal cows
(49.1 percent), and least common in Friesian cows (26.1
percent). Str. agalactiae was isolated in 28.1 percent of
the Friesian cows, 9 percent of Red Danish cows, and 7.4
percent of Siementhal cows. Yugoslav references.

1/1

CUSTOVIC, I.; MILETIC, D.; HADZIMUSIC, N.; MARKOVIC, D.

Congenital hyperplasia of the adrenal cortex. Med. arh. 18 no.6:
69-75 N-D'64.

1. Klinika za dječje bolesti Medicinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu
(Sef: Prof. dr. M. Sarvan).

MILETIC, Dragoslav L.

Intestinal invaginations. Srpski arh. celok. lek 87 no.9:788-799 S '59.

1. Patoloski institut Medicinskog fakulteta u Skoplju, direktor:
prof. dr Dragoslav Miletic.
(INTUSSUSCEPTION)

NIKODIJEVIC, B.; NAUMOVSKI, A.; KOVACEV, V.; MILETIC, D.

Effect of reserpine on the course of experimental hemorrhagic necrosis of the pancreas in rabbits. Acta med. iugosl. 13 no.2:197-203 '60.

1. Institut za farmakologiju, Institut za fiziologiju i Institut za patolosku anatomiju Medicinskog fakulteta u Skopju.
(PANCREAS dis.)

MILETIC, D.

Therapy of toxic syndrome in infants. Med.arh., Sarajevo 14 no.1:
21-51 Ja-F '60.

1. Djecja klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu.
(INFANT NUTRITION DISORDERS ther.)

SARAJLIC, E., d-r; MILETIC, D., doc.d-r; BRKIC, I., prof., d-r

Our experience with toxic myocarditis in children. Med.arh., Sarajevo
14 no.3:49-59 My-Je '60.

1. Dječija klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu (Sef: prof. d-r
M.Sarvan). Interna Klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu (Sef:
prof. d-r B.Zimonjic)
(MYOCARDITIS in inf & child)

MILETIC, D.; HADZIC, I.; VUKOJEVIC, V.

The problem of prevention of nosocomial infections. Med. arh. 16 no.5:
31-36 S-O '62.

1. Dječja klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu (Šef: prof. dr
Milivoje Sarvan).

(CROSS INFECTION)

(PREVENTIVE MEDICINE)

YUGOSLAVIA

STANKOVSKI, Dr Metodije, Dr Dimitar ALEKSOVSKI, and Dr Mirjana
MILETIC, Clinic of Obstetrics and Gynecology (Ginekolosko-
akuserska Klinika), Faculty of Medicine (Medicinski Fakultet),
Skopje.

"Serious Cases of Megaloblastic Anemia During Pregnancy."

Belgrade, Medicinski Glasnik, Vol 17, No 5, May 1963, pp 178-181.

Abstract: [Authors' Serbocroatian summary modified] The authors
discuss 12 cases uncovered during the examination of 866 pregnant
women between April and June 1962. The patients received blood
transfusions and then vitamin B₁₂ and intensified protein nutri-
tion. Protein shortage is adduced as a probable cause, particu-
larly in connection with Moslem fasts, along with other possible
factors such as frequent pregnancies and prolonged lactation.
Erroneous interpretations of the clinical symptoms are also dis-
cussed.

One table, 15 Western and Yugoslav recent references.

1/1

DRAGOJEVIC, B.; ARSOV, D.; MILETIC, D.; GEORGIEV, K.; SERAFIMOV, K.;
DAVCEV, P.; LEVI, S.

Cancer of the stomach. 10-year clinical experience. Acta chir.
Iugosl. 10 no.2:125-133 '63.

1. Hirurska klinika (Upravnik prof. dr B. Dragojevic), Interna
klinika (Upravnik prof. dr D. Arsov), Patoloski institut
(Upravnik prof. dr D. Miletic), Rendgen institut (Upravnik
doc. dr D. Tevcev) Medicinskog fakulteta u Skopju.
(STOMACH NEOPLASMS) (NEOPLASM STATISTICS)
(GASTRECTOMY)

S

YUGOSLAVIA

DASICEVIC, Vojin; TABORI, Djordje and MILETIC, Mara; Pediatric Clinic,
Medical Faculty of the University (Klinika za decije bolesti Medicinskog
fakulteta Univerziteta), Head (Upravnik) Prof Dr Dimitrije MILETIC,
Novi Sad.

"Clinical Aspect of Pneumonia in Childhood."

Belgrade, Srpski Arhiv za Tselokupno Lekarstvo, Vol 93, No 4, Apr 1965;
pp 353-362.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Data on 190 children with pneumonia
treated over the last 3 years; most were admitted with tentative diagnosis
of tuberculosis. Of the 190, the microbial (including viral pathogenesis)
was determined in 50. Diagnostic, clinical, roentgenographic and serologic
data are tabulated and discussed. 5 tables, 3 Yugoslav references
including unpublished data; 1 British; manuscript received 30 Apr 64.

1/1

STANKOVSKI, Metodije, doc., dr.; ALEKSOVSKI, Dimitar, dr.;
MILETIC, Mirjana, dr.

Severe megaloblastic anemias in pregnancy. Med. glas. 17 no.5:
178-181 My '63.

1. Ginekološko-akuserska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u
Skoplju (Upravnik: prof. dr. Anton Cakmakov).
(PREGNANCY COMPL., HEMATOLOGIC)
(ANEMIA, MACROCYTIC)

S

18(3),25(1)

AUTHOR:

Miletić, Natalija, Qualified Chemist (Dipl. hem.)

YUG/3-58-12-7/27

TITLE:

Thermal Galvanizing of Steel Transmission Towers at the
"Elektroprojekt" Enterprise in Sarajevo (Toplo pocinčavanje
dalekovodnih stubova čelične konstrukcije u preduzeću "Elektro-
projekt" - Sarajevo)

PERIODICAL:

Elektroprivreda, 1958, Nr 12, pp 606-608

ABSTRACT:

In the new galvanizing shop of "Elektroprojekt" in Sarajevo, the hot-dipping process for protecting steel transmission towers is being used for the first time in Yugoslavia. The shop is equipped with vats for sulfuric and hydrochloric acid pickling, a furnace for heating acid, and an electrically heated galvanizing tank 10.5 m long, containing about 70 tons of molten lead and zinc. In this tank it is possible to galvanize parts up to 10 m long. The capacity of the shop is about two tons of galvanizing material per hour. Details of the standard galvanizing process used by the plant are given. Silicon in the steel part has an adverse affect on galvanizing and if present in large quantities, makes it quite impossible. By adding aluminum the quality of galvanizing is remarkably

Card 1/2

MILETIC, O.

Stevanovic, P. Miletic, O.
"The geologic structure of the terrane along the railroad tunnel Kijevo-Zelezniki in
the Belgrade surroundings." P. 23.
(Glasnik. Serija A: Mineralogija, Geologija, Paleontologija, No. 4, 1951, Beograd.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, No. 9, Library of Congress, Septe
1953, Uncl.

MILETIC, P.

Hydrogeologic conditions in the Tuzla Basin; the Jala River Basin. p. 417

RUDARSKO-METALURSKI ZBORNIK. (Ljubljana. Univerza, Fakulteta za rudarstvo, metalurgijo in kemijsko tehnologijo. Oddelek za rudarstvo in metalurgijo) Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, No. 4, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1959.

Uncl.

MILETIC, Pavao; KRAJEC, Velimir

Geologic relationships in the Jala River valley, the Tula Basin.
Geol vjes Hrv 12:219-233 '58 (published '59) (EEAI 9:6)

1. Geotrazivanja, Zagreb.
(Bosnia and Hercegovina-- Geology)

SARIN, Ante (Zagreb); MILETIC, Pavao (Zagreb)

Contribution to the solution of the hydrogeological problems of the northern synclinorium of Kreka. Geol vjes Hrv 14:285-300 '60 (publ. '61).

1. "Geostrazivanja," Zagreb, Kupska 2.

MILETIC, Pavao. (Zagreb); SARIN, Ante (Zagreb); MAGDALENIĆ, Antun, (Zagreb)

Contribution to the discussion on the standard for the basic
hydrogeological map of Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.
Geol vjes Hrv 14:391-413 '60 (publ.'61).

1. "Geoistrazivanja", Zagreb, Knjpska 2.

MILETIC, Pavao

An outline of the geology and hydrogeology of the Southern
Desert area of Iraq. Geol vjes Hrv 15 no.2:369-390 '61
[publ. '63]

1. "INGRA", Zagreb, Ilica la.

SARIN, Ante; MILETIC, Pavao

Hydrogeologic relations of the open pit of Drano (lignite basin of Kostolac). Geol vjes Hrv 15 no.2: '61 [publ. '63]

1. "Geostrazivanja", Zagreb, Kupaska ul. 2.

SPEVAK-MARINKOVIC, Ljubica; MILETIC, Slavko

A case of Libman-Sacks endocarditis in systemic lupus erythematosus.
Med. pregl. 18 no.3:113-115 ' 65.

1. Klinika za interne bolesti Klinicke bolnice u Novom Sadu
(Nacelnik: Prof. dr. Dimitrije Stanulovic).

MILETIĆ, SILVIJA

typed Fat and moisture content of butter and Trappist cheese
graded in 1951-53 by the Association of Dairies in Croatia.
Silvija Miletić. *Miljekarstvo* 4, 56-7(1954); *Dairy Sci.*
Abstr. 10, 0712-Butter (90 samples) contained 84.89% -
(range 74-90%) fat and 14.90% (8.59-25.08%) moisture.
Trappist cheese (127 samples) contained 45.28% (28.64-
63.01%) fat in the dry matter and 39.20% (27.77-52.58%)
moisture. K. L. C.

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Application. Food Processing Industry.

H-28

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 17, 1958, 59137

Author : ~~Miletic Silvijs~~

Inst : -

Title : Concerning the Water Content in Butter and Its Regulation

Orig Pub : Mljekarstvo, 1957, 7, No 11, 250-252

Abstract : The water content in butter depends on the temperature of churning, the quantity of fat in the cream and its acidity, and the rate of churning of the butter. An important factor in the regulation of the water content in butter is the processing of the butter.

Card 1/1

COUNTRY : Yugoslavia H-20
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No. 58920
AUTHOR : Miletic, S.
NOTE : Not given
TITLE : Rapid Methods for the Analysis of Cheeses
ORIG. PUB. : Mljekarstvo, 8, No 3, 58-59 (1958)
ABSTRACT : The author presents rapid methods for the determination of moisture in cheeses.
Z. Lebedeva

CARD: 1/1

POPOVIC, J.; LABAN, M.; MILETIC, V.; BJEGOVIC, M.; MACANOVIC, J.; PRASO, R.

Results of prolonged therapy with pneumoperitoneum and antibiotics.
Tuberkuloza, Beogr. 11 no.2:204-210 '59.

1. Institut za tuberkulozu NR Srbije, Beograd, direktor: prof. dr
M. Grujic.

(PNEUMOPERITONEUM ARTIFICIAL ther.)

(ANTITUBERCULAR DRUGS ther.)

POPOVIC, J.; MILUTIC, V.; BJEGOVIC, M.; MACANOVIC, M.; ILIC, Lj.; PRASO, R.

Our results of the treatment of hematogenous pulmonary tuberculosis with combined hormones and bacteriostatic agents. Tuberkuloza, Beogr. 11 no.2:215-219 '59.

1. Institut za tuberkulozu NR Srbije, Beograd, direktor: prof. dr. Grujic.

(TUBERCULOSIS MILIARY ther.)
(TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY ther.)
(CORTISONE ther.)
(CORTICOTROPIN ther.)

LJUBISAVLJEVIC, Sava; MILETIC, Vida

Current status of tuberculous among white and blue collar municipal workers in Belgrade according to the radiofluorographic study.
Tuberkuloza, Beogr. 12 no.4:485-496 '60.

1. Institut za tuberkulozu NR Srbije (direktor: prof. dr Grujic)
(TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY epidemiol)

KAMENICA, Ibro, inz.; MILETIC, Vuceta, inz.; PETAKOVIC, Zdravko, inz.

Small-volume oil circuit breakers. Elektroprivreda 17 no.
1:50-60 Ja '64.

MILETIC, Z.

Further research in the production capacity of selective tree felling.
p. 105 (GLASNIK, No. 6, 1953, Belgrade, Yugoslavia)

OO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1
Jan. 1955, Uncl.

MILETIC, Z.

Rotation time and growth. p.147. Belgrade. Univerzitet. Sumarski fakutet. GLASNIK. BULLETIN. Beograd. No. 8, 1954

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956

MILETIC-SAIN, Dimitrije, Dr.; BOGDANOV, Branka, dr.

Administration of antirachitic vitamin to the newborn for prevention of rickets. Med. arh., Sarajevo 10 no.4:45-49 July-Aug 56.

1. (Is Univerzitetske decije, klinike Medicinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu. Sef prof. dr. M. Sarvan).

(RICKETS, prev. & control
vitamin D in newborn (Ser))

(INFANT, NEWBORN, dis.
rickets, prev. by vitamin D (Ser))

(VITAMIN D, ther. use
prev. of rickets in newborn (Ser))

STOJKOV, Nevena; MILETIC-SAIN, Dimitrije; TOPLA, Dusanka

Fasciolasis hepatica. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 84 no.11:
1255-1265 Nov 56.

1. Decja klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu. Upravnik:
prof. Milivoje Sarvan.

(DISTOMIASIS, in infant and child.
(Ser))

MILETIC-SPAJIC, Olivera

New contributions to the knowledge of the Panonian (Lower
Congerian) formations in the environs of Belgrade (Zaklopaca,
Begaljica, Vrcin). Geol anali 28:247-263 '61.

MILETICH, A. F.

Abramov, F. A. and Miletich, A. F. "Calculating the aerodynamic resistance of air bridges and channels toward fans", (In coal mines), Izvestiya Knepropetr. gornogo in-ta im. Artema, Vol. XX, 1948, p. ~~69~~-82

SO: U-4631, 16 Sept. 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 24, 1949)

MILETICH, A. F.

USSR/Mining
Ventilating Systems
Braces

Jan 49

"Determining the Ventilation Coefficients of Aerodynamic Resistance of New-Type Mine Bracings," Docent F. A. Abramov, A. F. Miletich, Dnepropetrovsk Mining Inst, 2 pp

"Gor Zhur" No 1, 36-37,

Experimental research on aerodynamic resistance for various types of mine reinforcements suggests that in metal reinforcing of tunnels with arches or pillars, the gaps between them should be filled in with tie beams or concrete slabs. This lowers the ventilation resistance three times compared with wood roof-supports, etc.

PA 40/49T77

MILETICH, A. F.

USSR/Engineering - Instruments
Gauge, Roughness

Sep 49

"Mechanical Profilo-Graph (Surface Roughness Gauge)," F. A. Abramov, A. F. Miletich,
Dnepropetrovsk Mining Inst, 1 1/4 pp

"Zavod Lab" Vol XV, No 9

Describes mechanical apparatus which can be used under limited light conditions of
mine shafts in place of optical type. Includes diagram of parts, and photograph
of apparatus.

PA 152T15